AT THE SALON-ATHLETIC SPORTS-M. PAS-TEUR-THE OBSERVATORY.

Although the statuary in the Salon in the Champs Elysees is very far from being up to the mark, the artificial garden in the grand nave of the Palais de l'Industrie, where it is exhibited, is crowded every afternoon with exquisitely dressed women belonging to every class of Parisian society. Upstairs among the pictures the atmosphere is even more stuffy than out of doors, but down below among the statues all is fresh and cool. Speaking of the Salon, a rather amusing incident occurred on the occasion of its opening by M. Carnot. The President was welcomed by M. Bonnat and the members of the committee. As soon as the formal reception had been brought to a close a well-dressed elderly man, with a rosette of an officer of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole, advanced, hat in hand, and with a smile on his lies instituted himself as the cicerone and guide of the President, directing the latter's attention to certain plotures, diverting it from others, and giving the President the full benefit of his opinions as to their respective merits. M. Carnot and the members of his suite were under the impression that he was a prominent member of the Salon Committee, while the artists composing the latter were equally assured that he was a member of the Presidential suite. It was not until he had thus spent over an hour in conducting M. Carnot, and the party was about to leave the picture galleries upstairs in order to view the statuary below that it finally came to light that he was nothing but an entire stranger, of colossal impudence, who had merely obtained admission owing to the fact of his having secured a ticket from one of the members of the jury with whom he was acquainted. It is needless te say that his further services were dispensed with and that he was quickly relegated to members of the committee. As soon as the formal is needless to say that his further services were dispensed with and that he was quickly relegated to

While the great flower markets around the Madeleine and Notre Dame are stocked with enormous quantities of magnificent roses, piled up in gigantie heaps, the horticultural authorities of the city of Paris have opened their annual exhibition of azaleas in the municipal hothouses and conserva-These are situated on the border of the Bois de Boulogne, near La Muette, and are well worthy of a visit on the part of foreigners, although the people here, as a rule, for some reason or other, rarely take the trouble of going to se them. They furnish over 1,000,000 pots of flowers every year to the various public gardens, squares and parks of Paris, the only exceptions being the gardens of the Luxembourg and of the

one, and recent events have contributed to break it up. Those who know M. Pasteur intimately are aware that disease of the heart and incipient paralysis are becoming apparent in an alarming way, and both have been aggravated by his grief over the sentence to imprisonment of his inti-mate friends, MM. de Lesseps and Eiffer. Speaking of M. Pasteur's condition of health re-

minds me that fresh disturbances have broken out in the Sorbonne, the students of which have always borne the reputation for being unruly and troublesome to the authorities. It appears that at a recent lecture on the "History of the French Revolution," delivered by a M. Aulard, who was appointed to lecture by the Municipal Council, a party of students hailed him on his entrance into the hall with catcalls and hisses. The professor's partisans, among whom were some women stu-dents, made a counter demonstration, and it is related that one of the latter nearly choked a fairhaired young man who had acted as the ringleader of the disturbers. The obstreperous students were forcibly ejected by the police from the place, but they continued their noise in the dents were forcibly ejected by the police from the place, but they continued their noise in the

place, but they continued their noise in the street.

The Parisians take an intelligent interest is meteorological matters, especially in so far subserver leate to the climatic conditions of the craim meteorological matters, especially in so far subserver leave to the climatic conditions of the craim meteorological matters, especially in so far subserver leave to the climatic conditions of the craim meteorological matters, is being shaken to its very foundation. It has long been feared in scientific circles that the extension of the Secaux Rainroad Properties of the that the extension of the Secaux Rainroad Properties of the control of the craim in the process of construction. When it is opened for traffic we may expect the meteorological satronomical and the chronological Sections—in fact, the most useful of all to the garring of the craim for the craim that the section is self-in the subsection of the craim that the section of the craim that the subsection of the craim that the subsection of the craim that the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when it is learned that a liquid sulphurous acid ther mometer placed in the cellures of the building of the craim that the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be appreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be apreciated when the process of construction of the road, will be ap The Parisians take an intelligent interest in

The statue to Theophraste Renaudot, commonly known as the founder of French journalism, will be unveiled with considerable pomp and eeremony on June 4. The monument stands in the Rue de Lutcee, opposite the Palais de Justice. On its base is sculptured a Gallic cock, in remembrance of the sign over Renaudot's others, as well as inscriptions recalling the fact that the Londan doctor founded the "Gazette de France" and battled bravely for the rights of the press. The famous publicist, has been sculptured by Boncher, who The statue to Theophraste Renaudot, commonly tor founded the "Gazette de France" and battled bravely for the rights of the press. The famous publicist has been scalptured by Boucher, who represents Renaudot seated at his table engaged in writing. M. Duppy, the Minister of the Interior, has promised to unveil the statue, and M. Jules Claretie will give it formally to the City of Paris. A curious art exhibition will shortly be opened at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in the shape of a collection of portraits of eminent journalists who have flourished during the last century, beginning with Camille Desmoulins and ending with the newspaper celebrities—French and foreign—of the present day.

## AN EMPEROR'S LAST DAYS.

LIGHT UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES PRECEDING

Paris under the title, "L'Empereur Alexander III et Son Entourage." The author of the brochure is a Russian, Nikolaus Notovitch, although it is written in The censor of the press in Russia is so powerful that Notovitch found it practically impossible to publish his work in his native country.

'In the last days of February," says a writer it the "Berliner Tageblatt." "unusual excitement reigned in St. Petersburg. People seemed to feel that something terrible was to happen. On February 28, a Saturday,

LORD "BOBS."

A FAMOUS CHAMPION OF ST. GEORGE. The opening of the Imperial Institute in Loh-

don the other day was in many respects or of the most brilliant functions since the Queen's Jubilee. Not only was it splendid as a spee tacle, but its significance was deep and impressive. And in all the great multitude there present, and man who most embodied within himself or in the story of his life-work that imperial idea to which the whole occasion gave tribute. There was not one in all the throng upon whom more interested and admiring glances were bent, by tators as many of his companions, for he has spent little time in London or in England. Nor indeed was his a particularly striking figure. He was undersized and slight, though erect and martial in his bearing; his face bronzed, his hair, mustache and "imperial" gray almost to whiteness-a quiet and modest figure withal. And though he was the honored companion of royalty, if you asked Tommy Atkins who he was the answer would be: "That? Why, that's

"Bobs" in truth it was; known to Burke and Debrett as Lord Roberts, and perhaps to the world at large best as General Roberts, lately commander-in-chief of the British army in India: but to the soldiers who have followed him with such devotion through many a fierce campaign, "Bobs" forever. He was Freddy Roberts years ago at Eton, and Sandhurst, and Addiscombe, where he was educated; a younger son of General Sir Abraham Roberts. Having been born on September 30, 1832, he was only nineteen when, in 1851, as Lieutenant Frederick Sleigh Roberts, he



of the Guard, the Emperor left the palace. The little procession crossed the Mala/Sadovaja sit, under which the Nhihitsts had placed a mine, of wiese extstence no one knew. The air was filled with the enhanced that the enhanced the through the through the state of the people, and the word, the appeared to be in good agriculture of the policy of the troops and congratuation to the array. He directed the pan him to tell the Grand Duches Alexandras of him port of the controlled the controlled the controlled the pan him to tell the Grand Duches Alexandras of him port of the controlled the controlled the controlled the controlled the pan him to tell the Grand Duches Alexandras of the territory of the Covernment and was breveded major that the critical portion of the controlled the

crushed Ayoob Khan! It was "Bobs" who sent
the "fleet-foot Marri scout" flying
"To tell how he hath heard afar
The measured roll of English drums
Beat at the gates of Candahar."

After these achievements the empire rang
again and again with his fame. He was made a
G. C. B. and a baronet; then put in command
at Madras, then in Burmah, then Commander-inChief in all India. What he did in the lastmaneel place is beyond all telling, save in volumes
of toture history. He fortified the frontier with
a chain of Gibraltars from end to end. He made
both the British and the Indian armies far more
effective than ever before. He vastly improved
all equipments. And he paid so much attention
to securing for the men better pay, better rations,
better treatment, better conditions in all respects,
as to make himself the idel of every one in the
service. As a recent writer, who personally
knows him well, has said, "He is a soldier among
soldiers, skillul in martial evercises, brave to a
feedle induced with the true spirit of English knows him well, has said, "He is a soldier among soldiers, skilful in martial exercises, brave to a fault, imbued with the true spirit of English maniness and proud of his profession. He is a leader endowed with these personal qualities which compel the enthusiasm of the men he commands in the field, their affection and admiration in time of peace. He is a General whose ability and power impress themselves upon all who come within their range, and a Commander-in-Chief unsurpassed in his capacity for work and his talent of administration." On last New-Year's Day the Queen made him a Peer of the Realm. But to his old comrades and to the army he is, and always will be, "Bobs."

Omaha dispatch to The Louisville Courier-Journal. andrias, Va., about thirty-five years ago. A turrow aisle originally ran along one side with doors opening in to the various compartments on the other side. It will be taken to the Union Pacific shops to-morrow, where it will undergo a thorough overhauling and be put in the same condition as when President Lincoin used it. It will be taken to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair, \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

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To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

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## LETTERS OF GORDON.

A CHARACTERISTIC MINGLING OF POLITICS AND PROPHECY.

Some of the most interesting relics of Gordon of mate friend during the three years preceding his departure for the scene of his betrayal and mar-Their dates range from March, 1881, to January, 1864. They deal with a vast variety of topics, all of which are discussed with Gordon's wellknown frankness and originality. Now he writes shrewdly and practically of political affairs; now of military. Again his tone is that of a philo-sophic statesman; and again of a prophet or seet. Affairs in almost all parts of the world occupy his attention. The first two are devoted to China, a theme on which he could speak with assured authority. His theory was that England, having once

the reduction. Sould like Notice, become of the law redwards of the control of th

Knowledge.

Another extraordinary epistle, such as only this mystic could have written, came in June, 1883, with the proposed Palestine Canal for a text. He wrote:

(1) We are in Exypt, supporting an unpopular sovereign, whose tenure ends with departure of oar troops. We offer no hope to the people of any solace, by this support & by the supporting of the Turce Circassian Pasha, who I know, by experience, are hopeless. We neither govern or take responsibility, yet we support these vampires. (2) We are getting mixed up with the question of whether the interest of 90,000,000 will be paid or not. (3) We are mixed up with the soudan, where we provoked the Rebellion, & of the responsibility of which Govt. We cannot rid ourselves. (4) We are in constant and increasing fast water with the French, we gain no benefit from it, for the Canal still remains theirs. On other hand, if we get a firman from suitan for the Palestine Canal (1) We lose the sacred sites of Jordan River, Capernaum, Bethsaida and Tiberias, Jericho. Not Enged. (2) We swamp a notoriously unhealthy valley, where there are no Missions. (3) We cut off the pest of the country of Palestine, the Bedeuins. (4) We are free of all four objections in re occupation of Egypt. (5) we gain the fertile lands of Moab & Ammon. (6) Cyprus is 150 miles from the Mediterranean Babinibi. (7) We get a water-way

for big ships to within 50 miles of Damascu5. (8) We can never be bothered by any internal communications except for the 25 miles from Hoffer to Tiberias, for the waterway of the canal would be 10 miles wide, except in Arabit Valley, where there are on both sides wastes and deserts. (9) We get rid of unhealthdness of a narrow cut with no current, which is case with Suez Canal now, where the mud is pessificatial from salps' refuse & no current. (10) It would isolate Palestine, render it quiet from Bedouins, it would pave the way to itsbeling like Bulgaria under one great power, for Religious views would be ac'st Palestine ever being owned by a Great Power. (11) I'p to ladder of Tyre, to Gaza would be 19,000 sqr miles, pop'n 130,000, quite a small country. Do not quote me if you write this. Oddly enough Ezekiel XIA/II, 10, seems to say the Dead Sea shall have flah Ele the Great Sea, Le. Mediterranean. Zach XIV speaks of two rivers, one going to Dead Sea, the other to Mediterranean. This cost would be canal from Haifa to Jordan, 2,000,001; compensation to Jordan peoples, 1,000,000; canal through Arabah, 6,000,000; ports at Haifa, 1,000,000; ports at Akabah, 1,000,000; total, 10,500,000. Say 12 to 15,000,000, & what a comfort to be free of Expt and Soudan for ever. Eansom Palestine 2120,000, of which g\$0,000 goes to the Saltan. Do not quote me. You may say you had a letter from a correspondent.

Fianlly, just before he was sent on his fatal errand to Khartoum, he discussed the Soudan problem and publical prophecy together in a long letter written

\*\*\*Section\*\* There is no second anticles of the property of the property second and problems of the property of the property second and problems of the problems of the property second and problems of the proble

and never-ending throng of plous pilgrims from all parts of Europe. That, at least, is the firm bellet of the inhabitants of the flourishing city of Trantenan, in the northeastern corner of Bohemia, and it is like. wise the conclusion to which the following interesting facts very clearly point. In the village of Dorrengrund, not far from the Prussian frontier, lives a poor widow named Ringel, with her daughter Christina, who is now fifteen years old. In late autumn this young girl took a walk in the wood (Scholzenwald) to gather mushrooms, when she suddenly had a vision. A lady dressed in black appeared to her, spoke a few friendly words, and disappeared as suddenly had a vision. A lady dressed in black appeared as suddenly had a vision, and the same tall, alim, beautiful female form—this time dressed in robes of gray—appeared to the child again, and, calling herself "God's messenger," asked Christina to meet her five days later at the same spot in the wood. The girl faithfully kept the appointment, taking an image In the northeastern corner of Dohemia, and it is like-wise the conclusion to which the following interesting

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

As they passed the City Hall they all pulled out their watches to compare them with the municipal time. The Price Hill man slipped his hunting-case into his pocket again and remarked: "You may say what you please about fine timepices, but I've got a cheap clock up at the house that I bought twenty years ago that has never varied a second from the day I bought it to this."

"What!" panted the crowd.

"Thi's right—I bought it twenty years 120 for three dollars; took it home, placed it on the mantel, set its hanks, and wound it up—and from that day to this it has not varied a second."

"Wonderful!"

"Stuppendous!"

"Wonderful!"
"Stupendous!"
"Amazing!"
"Not a second?"
"No. sir, not a second." said the man from Price
"No. sir, not a second remain spring broke when I wound it up,
and it has never varied a second from that instant."
It was surprising the number of cigars he got out
of that crowd.

## SWEET SCENTS MINGLED.

HOW FLOWER PERFUMES ARE TRANS FERRED FROM THE GARDEN TO THE TOILET TABLE.

Despite all preaching and exhortation against it the use of perfumery holds its ground. Some phi-losopher has observed that the use of perfumes is a sign of barbarism, and the use of soap a sign of And most soaps nowadays are perfumed. Moreover, why are the other senses to be pleased, with sweet sounds, and beautiful colors, and well-flavored dishes, and the nose denied the gratification of delicious odors? So argues the lover of perfumery, and fashion

meldom says him nay.

Most of our perfumes come from flowers, or are nade in imitation of the scents of flowers. And as he rose is the legendary queen of flowers, so attar of roses, by a common consent, ranks at the head of the list of perfumes. Other preparations from oses, too, hold a high place, and have long been nuch esteemed. Rose-water is historic. When aladin entered Jerusalem, in the twelth century, he had the walls of the Mosque of Omar washed with it. But attar, or oil, of roses is by far the most precious and most prized of all. An Eastern prince will present to an honored guest rich jewels, rubles and diamonds, and then add, as the rarest of all, a crystal bottle filled with this priceless essence.

For many centuries the growing of roses for the manufacture of perfume has been an important inwondrons rose-garden at Worms, upon the Rhine. In the south of France, and in Algeria, rose-culture is conducted upon a large scale. Shiraz, in Persia. and Ghazipur, in India, have long been important centres of the industry; and so has Medinetel-Fayoum, in Egypt. But most noted of all, yielding the largest quantity and the finest quality, is Kezanlik, in Eastern Rumelia—the Valley of Roses.

This lovely valley lies on the southern slope of the Balkans, sheltered by their towering sides from the cold north winds, and is the centre of a district which yields on an average nearly 4,000 pounds avoirdupois of attar of roses, representing a commercial value of \$180,000. In 1886 the yield reached the exceptionally high figure of 6,750 pounds; but now and then the farmers have to meet an unusually bad season, as in 1872, when the yield sank to 1,500 pounds. The ross growers of this region are distributed in more than 100 each grower cultivates his small farm and carries on and according to his means and information, there is, of necessity, great diversity of detail in the methods of horticulture and of distillation. Before the Russo-Turkish war, the industry was mainly carried on by Mussulmans, but of late years the Mussulman population has largely migrated to Constantinople and Asia Minor, and the rose lands have been occupied by Bul-

For the purpose of distillation, a copper vessel con-

WHY HE WASN'T CALLED.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean. "Did you call the gentleman in No. 731" He wants his breakfast at 7 o'clock."
Peliboy-No, he don't.
"Did he say so!"
Bellboy-Noj he blew out the gas last night.